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Rev. Morgan S. Dix, who again prominently figures in the ecclesiastical work of New York City.

SMELTERMAN IS KILLED

GROUND TO PIECES IN THE COPPER QUEEN SMELTER

Was Oiling Machinery at the Time of Accident—Caught in a Belt and Instantly Killed

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock a bevy of excited working men were looking at an innocent appearing belt wheel on the main shaft which operates the Copper Queen mud mill, the shaft and the wheel are still, but a tattered jumper covered with blood, a pool of the red life fluid on the ground beneath the shaft, with now and then a morsel of human flesh and a fragment of human bone, bore mute testimony to the tragic affair.

Sam Papovich, a Slavonian, and a man of Herculean build, had reached for an oil can with which to accelerate the action of his car. He was on familiar terms with the little shaft coupling. He never stopped to consider that mechanical power and appliances are insensate agencies of progress but dead to reason and to sympathy. In an instant the sleeve of his jumper was caught. The unfortunate man was whirled around at the rate of 80 revolutions a minute, his legs came in contact with the superstructure with the result that when the ghastly sheet was turned up at the undertaker's parlors, the mangled extremities were huddled in an indistinguishable heap. The man had also sustained vital injuries about the chest, and was dead when the machinery was stopped and the poor mangled body released from the deadly shaft. The deceased leaves a wife, three children and an aged mother, we know not where.

Just to save a little time he took the terrible chance that ended his life. He evidently did not appreciate the danger of the situation or he would not have been numbered with the silent majority today. No one was to blame for the accident.

The testimony before the coroner's jury was taken before Judge Williams yesterday at 1:30 p. m.

M. Kirchwing
Testified in substance: I am an engineer for the Copper Queen Mining company at the smelter. Have been a resident of Bisbee eight months. I knew the deceased about one month before the accident. He was employed there, started about a month ago. I was up putting a fuse in a little motor on the railroad track, coming down I saw the man who had just been caught. I started to stop the machinery. George Soborovich stopped the machine first. I went up and cut him down. He went up there to get oil. The company do not keep oil there. I had advised him and others to not go there after oil. He evidently went there purposely. I think his death was accidental and due to his own carelessness. He was caught by the sleeve of his jumper. His legs were mashed off but his head and body did not appear to be much bruised. His legs struck against the scaffold, the timbers and the roof.

George Dobrovich
Been here eighteen months in Bisbee. I work in the smelter eighteen months. Knew Sam Papovich in the old country and here. Came from the old country with him. Knew him twelve years. Papovich had a wife, three children and an old mother. Came at 7, started in on his job making lining for converter. His car got stiff. He went after oil to the car. He went up the steps. When he reached for the oil he was caught by his jumper and went around and was struck by the timbers. His legs struck the roof and the boards came down. Witness ran to the shop and stopped the machine then came back.

Along with some other men I took him out and laid him down, all torn to pieces. He had two jumpers on which were loose and caught in the shafting. He was dead when we took him down. Don't know exactly when the machine caught him.

The Verdict

The jury found in substance that the defendant was named John Papovich, a native of Montenegro, about 25 years of age and his death was caused by accidentally falling into the machinery of the Copper Queen smelter.

The jury was composed of W. N. Edwards, James P. Mer, S. McCullar, J. S. Collier, E. Howell, W. A. Bennett.

RECEIVERSHIP PROCEEDINGS

Denver, Nov. 14.—The receivership proceedings against the first company to manufacture beet sugar in Colorado were filed in the district court today. The corporate name of the defendant is the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing company, whose plant is located at Grand Junction. The ultimate purpose of the suit is to straighten out the finances of the company after which it will resume operation of the factory.

EXAMINATION OF MITCHELL

ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE COMMISSION BEGIN HEARING

The Miner's Leader Answers to a Severe Cross Fire of Questions the Entire Day

Scranton, Nov. 14.—The anthracite coal strike commission, which was appointed by President Roosevelt to arbitrate the differences existing for a long while between the mine workers in the hard coal fields of Pennsylvania and their employers, today began the hearing of testimony by which it will determine whether or not the workmen are receiving fair and just wages for their labor and whether or not their conditions should be improved. The star witness for the miners was President John Mitchell, who took the stand in the forenoon and when the committee adjourned at 4 o'clock this afternoon he was still under severe cross examination by the counsel for the Delaware Hudson company. It was a trying day for the miner's leader but he seemed to stand the test well. The heaviest fire of cross questions were aimed at him late in the afternoon session and when the hour of adjournment was reached Wilcox, the operators' attorney, was still propounding questions testing Mitchell's memory.

The opening of the session was a notable day in the annals of law in the upper anthracite region the commission sessions being held in the rooms of the Pennsylvania superior court which is now sitting in Philadelphia. Ranged around about three tables in front of the seven commissioners who occupied the judge's bench were no less than thirty lawyers, twenty-four of whom were looking after the interests of the mine owners. Besides Mitchell of the Miners union, the mine workers were represented by Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, chief counsel; Henry D. Lloyd, Chicago, John F. Shea, James H. Shea and James Lenahan of Wilkesbarre and John J. Murphy of Scranton. In addition to these there were many more members of the bar present who came merely to look on. The court room during both sessions was packed to suffocation, scores of persons being unable to gain admittance.

Only one of the heads of the large coal companies, General Thomas of the Erie, was present. Judge Gray, chairman of the commission, being versed in court procedure was the only spokesman for the commission. He at times asked questions and at the very close of the afternoon session directed a query at Mitchell which Wilcox had been leading up to for some time. The chairman asked Mitchell, whether his organization approved the act of withdrawing from or denying the necessities of life to those who had offended the organization.

He replied: "I should say emphatically no." It was apparent to those present who understood the situation, that Wilcox's object was to attempt to prove by Mitchell's own testimony that the contention of the company that the miner's union was an irresponsible organization and that agreements could not therefore be safely entered into with them was well founded. During the hearing a statement brought out for the first time the fact that since the late strike had begun the union had disbursed one million, five hundred thousand dollars among the union and non-union men on strike.

BURIAL OF GEN. GREENE

RE-INTERMENT OF REMAINS OF REVOLUTIONARY HERO

The Ceremonies Conducted Under Auspices of Georgia Society, Daughters of American Revolution

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 14.—The re-interment of the remains of General Nathaniel Greene, the revolutionary hero, and his son, George Washington Greene, took place in Savannah today in the presence of a distinguished gathering that included visitors from Rhode Island, New York, South Carolina and other states. The ceremonial address was delivered by Colonel Asa Bird Gardner, president of the society of the Cincinnati in Rhode Island, who was at the head of the committee that discovered the remains of General Greene some eighteen months ago in the old Graham vault in the Colonial cemetery.

The ceremonies, which were conducted under the auspices of the Georgia society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, included a military procession and other interesting and impressive features. The exercises began with the unveiling of a memorial tablet of bronze that is to mark the old vault in the Colonial cemetery. The tablet was erected by the descendants of General Greene, of whom there were about twenty present at the ceremony, which was simple and brief. Upon its conclusion the military procession was formed on Oglethorpe avenue. The remains of father and son were borne upon a caisson of the Chatham artillery and surrounded by an escort of honor. To the music of a band, the procession moved to Johnson Square where the oration of the day was delivered by Colonel Gardner. Taps and a salute of artillery concluded the ceremony.

The re-interment of the remains of General Greene under the monument erected to his memory is the culmination of efforts on the part of the historical and patriotic societies of Georgia and extending over a period of nearly a century. The monument is in the shape of a Roman sword and occupies a commanding position in center of Johnson Square, the most prominent public place in Savannah. On two sides of the monument are handsome bronze tablets. One of these contains the name of General Greene and the dates of his birth and death. It also refers to his services in the revolutionary war. On the other tablet is a full length figure of General Greene in relief, with his horse in the near background. The corner stone of the monument was laid by General Lafayette when he visited Savannah in 1825. There was at that time a plan on foot to erect a monument to both General Greene and Count Pulaski. Lafayette reached Savannah March 19, 1825, and on the following Monday laid the corner stone of the monument to the memory of General Greene. Later in the day he laid the corner stone for a monument to Count Pulaski in Pulaski square, although the Greene monument served as a memorial to both for a time. The funds for the erection of the monuments were obtained through the medium of a lottery legalized by the state of Georgia.

Although a monument had been erected to General Greene's memory, there remained until the spring of 1901 a great deal of doubt as to the exact spot in which he was buried. It was generally supposed that his remains resided in Colonial cemetery, but the exact location of the grave could not be discovered. As early as 1819, the council of Savannah adopted a resolution stating the fact that there was much doubt as to where General Greene was buried and calling for an investigation. A committee was appointed but it did not succeed in the quest, and in November, 1819, a second committee was named. This committee was also unsuccessful, and other committees were named at different times. Many theories were advanced as to the burial place of the hero. Some thought he was buried at his home, Mulberry Grove, a few miles from Savannah, while others said he was buried at St. Mary's B. C.

The Rhode Island society of the Cincinnati took up the search last year and Col. Asa Bird Gardner was sent to Savannah to pursue the investigation in person. On March 3, 1901, Col. Gardner and several associates began the work, and the following day, while examining the Mossman vault, a coffin plate was discovered upon which part of the name of Greene could be discerned. Some buttons were also discovered, but no sword was found. The coffin plates

were subjected to treatment in New York. On the one on which a portion of the inscription had been deciphered the full inscription was brought to light. It was as follows:

NATHANIEL GREENE.
Obit. June 19, 1786.
Age 44 Years.

The other coffin plate, supposed to have been on the coffin containing the remains of the son of General Greene had been made of a different metal and had so corroded that none of the inscription could be deciphered. Researches tended to show that the Mossmans had come into possession the vault in the early part of the last century and that they had not removed the remains of General Greene. Philip Young, nephew of James Mossman, died in June, 1819, and as at the time there was an epidemic of yellow fever, it is concluded that the aldermanic committee appointed in that year to locate General Greene's burial place did not open the Mossman vault owing to the body of Young having recently been placed therein.

IMPORTANT MINING DEAL

ANOTHER MICHIGAN COMPANY OBTAINS PROMISING GROUP

Deal Involving Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Consummated in Bisbee Yesterday

Another Michigan company composed of big capitalists has invaded the Warren mining district and yesterday a large sum of money, in the neighborhood of \$75,000, was telegraphed from Calumet, Michigan, to the Bank of Bisbee and paid over to the promoters of the new company. Alfred Paul and C. L. Beckwith consummated the deal and the group transferred is known as the Blair group, comprising twenty-three claims and adjoins the South Bisbee property recently purchased by the Calumet people, for which they paid \$120,000.

Messrs. Paul and Beckwith secured an option on the group some time ago and opened negotiations with W. R. Oates of Calumet, Michigan, who, by the way, is a law partner of Gordon R. Campbell, who organized the Calumet and Arizona, Calumet and Pittsburg and Lake Superior and Pittsburg companies, all at present operating in this district. The option expired at noon yesterday and the money for the first payment was received by the Bank of Bisbee at 11 o'clock and the interested parties notified.

Local men, who will be several thousand dollars richer by the deal are James Blair, John W. Blair, E. Marks, Peter Johnson, Morris Denn, Mike Cunningham and others.

The Review has it from a strictly reliable source that the consideration was in the neighborhood of \$200,000, and that the new company which has been organized in Michigan, will begin active operations at once. The Blair group which adjoins the South Bisbee, has long been considered a valuable and promising property and the coming of another rich company into the district is just another evidence of our wonderful resources, which will certainly take the lead.

GANS GETS THE DECISION

Baltimore, Nov. 14.—Joe Gans, the light weight champion, got the decision over Charley Sieger of Hoboken after thirteen rounds of hard fighting before the Eureka Athletic club tonight. The colored champion was called upon to do some very hard work to beat the Hoboken boy. The Italian came up very strong in the twelfth and thirteenth rounds and managed to hold his own, although being sent in to the mat in the latter round. The champion rushed him in the fourteenth round and had him down and practically out in one minute and twenty-five seconds. His seconds threw up the sponge to save him.

NEW WAGE SCALE

Kansas City, Nov. 14.—The Burlington railroad company posted a notice today making the new wage scale that was recently agreed upon between the general managers of the road and the switchmen at Chicago. It will be effective here tomorrow and about eight hundred men in Kansas City will get the advance.

STIFF KNOCKED STIFF

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Larry Temple, the colored middle weight of New York, knocked out Billy Stiff of Chicago in the second round of a six-round contest tonight. Stiff was knocked down six times before he finally succumbed to a fierce right swing on the chin.



Mrs. M. H. McKillip, one of the most prominent women associated in public affairs.

ABOUT THE PANAMA CANAL

NECESSARY TREATY WITH COLOMBIA WELL ADVANCED

Colombian Government Now Suggests Changes in Treaty with United States

Washington, Nov. 14.—General Counsel Cromwell of the Panama Canal company called at the state department today and had a long conference with Secretary Hay, regarding the next steps to be taken in view of Attorney General Knox's report on the sufficiency of the canal title and to carry out the transfer of property to the United States government.

The necessary treaty with Colombia is well advanced toward completion and it is now deemed proper to consider other measures relating to the French title. There is now in the hands of the secretary certain proposals from the Colombian government suggesting several modifications of the treaty with the United States, different than it was originally proposed. These will be submitted to the President just as soon as possible.

BOXERS NOT RISING

There is But Little Possibility of an Uprising from Famine

Washington, Nov. 14.—Rear Admiral Evans, the senior commander of the Pacific squadron, has made his report to the navy department in reference to his recent trip up the Yang Tse river, where he went to investigate the conditions of the interior of China. It was feared at one time that the Boxers were again on the verge of an uprising, but Admiral Evans, writing from Ichang, says that abundant crops indicates a plentiful supply of food stuffs and that there is but little probability of rioting or other disturbances due to famine.

RE-OPENING OF INGLESIDE

Winter Racing at San Francisco to Be Resumed Tomorrow

San Francisco, Nov. 14.—Winter racing at the Ingleside track will be resumed tomorrow with several good things on the card.

All indications now point toward a grand opening with fair skies and a good track. The chief event will be the opening handicap in which several star gallopers will go to the post. The other races are of a good class and an immense crowd is anticipated.

LATE QUOTATIONS

New York, Nov. 14.—Silver 49 1/2, Mexicans 29, Copper, Standard 10.75; Lake 11.50 to 11.70; Electrolytic and Casting 11.20 to 11.50.

A FALSE ALARM

Washington, Nov. 14.—The Indian bureau officials say that if any discontent exists among the Mission Indians in the neighborhood of Indio, Cal., as reported from San Bernardino it is the result of misinterpretation of the government's motives in arranging the transfer of the Indians and their kinsfolk from the lands that the latter have occupied for years to a tract of land the government was about to buy for their home. The Indian bureau has received no word of any discontent existing among the Indians except at Warner's ranch, where the Indians are anxious to remain, though the courts have upheld the claims of white men for the lands. There is no apprehension here of serious trouble with them.

Jimmie Nichols, the accommodating and popular professor of liquids at the Orient, was practicing the terpsichorean art in grand style last night.